SUPPLEMENTARY DIFFERENCE SETS WITH SYMMETRY FOR HADAMARD MATRICES

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Abstract. An overview of the known supplementary difference sets (SDSs) (A_i), $1 \leq i \leq 4$, with parameters $(n; k_i; \lambda)$, $k_i = |A_i|$, where each A_i is either symmetric or skew and $\sum k_i = n + \lambda$ is given. Five new Williamson matrices over the elementary abelian groups of order 5^2, 3^3 and 7^2 are constructed. New examples of skew Hadamard matrices of order $4n$ for $n = 47, 61, 127$ are presented. The last of these is obtained from a $(127, 57, 76)$ difference family that we have constructed. An old non-published example of G-matrices of order 37 is also included.

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1. Introduction

The Williamson matrices (over any finite abelian group) are too sparse [3] to generate Hadamard matrices of all feasible orders. The recent extensive computations performed in [11] have extended the exhaustive searches for circulant Williamson matrices of odd order n to the range $n \leq 59$. This result was made possible not only by using the new and faster computing devices but also by designing a new efficient algorithm. However, the search produced only one new set of Williamson matrices. The authors suggest that the researchers should study instead the class of Williamson-type matrices. The Williamson matrices over arbitrary finite abelian groups belong to this wider class.

In the present paper we consider the method due to Goethals and Seidel [10] of constructing Hadamard matrices by using their well-known array

$$\begin{bmatrix} U & XR & YR & ZR \\ -XR & U & -Z^TR & Y^TR \\ -YR & Z^TR & U & -X^TR \\ -ZR & -Y^TR & X^TR & U \end{bmatrix}.$$

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One has to find suitable quadruples of $n \times n$ binary matrices which can be substituted for U, X, Y, Z in this array to give a Hadamard matrix H of order $4n$. (For the symbol R see the next section.) One way of producing such suitable quadruples is via the supplementary difference sets (SDS) in a finite abelian group $\mathcal{A}$ of order n. The parameters of suitable SDSs $A = (A_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$, must satisfy an additional condition (see (2.1)). If all A_is are symmetric in the sense that $A_i = -A_i$ then the type I matrices constructed from A are Williamson matrices in the wider sense. The classical Williamson matrices arise when $\mathcal{A}$ is cyclic. If we only require that the first subset A_1 be skew, in the sense that $\mathcal{A}$ is the disjoint union of A_1, $-A_1$ and $\{0\}$, then the resulting Hadamard matrix H will be of skew type, i.e., $H - I_{4n}$ is skew-symmetric. We are mainly interested in the cases where each A_i is either symmetric or skew and we introduce the notion of (symmetry) types. For instance, the type (ksss) means that we require A_1 to be skew and the other three A_is to be symmetric. The SDSs for Williamson matrices must have type (ssss). There are essentially only four symmetry types (ssss), (ksss), (kkss) and (kkks), disregarding the cases where the symmetry is only partial. The matrices arising from the SDSs having one of these symmetry types have been studied for some time by many researchers. We summarize in Tables 1 and 2 what is known about them for small odd values of $n \leq 63$.

The new results that we have obtained are presented in the last section. In particular, we have constructed five new multicirculant Williamson matrices, two for each of the orders 25, 27 and one for 49. We also give a new set of G-matrices of order 37 and new skew Hadamard matrices of order $4n$ for $n = 47, 61, 127$. The last one is constructed via the new difference family with parameters $(127, 57, 76)$. This family also gives a BIBD with the same parameters.

2. Preliminaries

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a finite abelian group of order n. Let $A = (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4)$, $A_i \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, be an SDS and let $k_i = |A_i|$ be the cardinality of A_i. By the definition of SDSs, there exists an integer $\lambda \geq 0$ such that each nonzero element $a \in \mathcal{A}$ can be written in exactly λ ways as the difference $a = x - y$ with $\{x, y\} \subseteq A_k$ and $k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. We refer to the 6-tuple $(n; k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4; \lambda)$ as the *set of parameters* of A. We shall be interested only in the case when the parameters satisfy the condition

$$\lambda = k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 - n. \tag{2.1}$$

The set of all such SDSs will be denoted by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ or just $\mathcal{F}$.

Let $X = (X_{x,y})$ be an $n \times n$ matrix whose rows and columns are indexed by the elements $x, y \in \mathcal{A}$. Such X is *type I* resp. *type II* matrix (relative to $\mathcal{A}$) if $X_{x+z,y+z} = X_{x,y}$ resp. $X_{x+z,y-z} = X_{x,y}$ for all $x, y, z \in \mathcal{A}$. Let R be the type II matrix defined by $R_{x,y} = \delta_{x+y,0}$, where δ is the Kronecker symbol. Then $R^2 = I$, the identity matrix. The following facts are well known and easy to verify (see e.g. [17, Section 1.2]). Any two type I matrices commute. Any type II matrix is symmetric. If X and Y are both type I or both type II, then XY is type I. If X resp. Y is a type I resp. type II matrix, then XY and YX are type II, and X and Y are *amicable*, i.e., $XY^T = YX^T$, where T denotes transposition. If X and Y are type I and symmetric, then XR and YR are amicable and commute.

We say that a matrix is *binary* if its entries are ± 1. Let $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ and let $\chi : \mathcal{A} \to \mathbf{R}$ be the characteristic function of X. We denote by X^c the type I binary matrix with entries

$$X^c_{x,y} = 1 - 2\chi(y - x), \quad x, y \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Thus $X^c_{0,y} = -1$ if and only if $y \in X$. It is well known that for any $A \in \mathcal{F}$ the following matrix equation holds

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} ({A_i}^c)^T {A_i}^c = 4nI_n. \tag{2.2}$$

Each row-sum of ${A_i}^c$ is equal to $a_i = n - 2k_i$. It follows easily from (2.2) that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} {a_i}^2 = 4n. \tag{2.3}$$

For $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ we say that X is *symmetric* resp. *skew* if $-X = X$ resp. X, $-X$ and $\{0\}$ form a partition of $\mathcal{A}$. If there is a skew $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ then n must be odd and $|X| = (n-1)/2$. Let $\Sigma = \{s, k, *\}$ be the set of three symbols. We refer to a sequence $(\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_4)$ with $\sigma_i \in \Sigma$ as a *symmetry type* (or simply a *type*). We say that an SDS $A = (A_i)$ has type $(\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_4)$ if, for each i, A_i is symmetric resp. skew when $\sigma_i = s$ resp. $\sigma_i = k$. No condition is imposed on A_i when $\sigma_i = *$.

When A has type (ssss) then the matrices ${A_i}^c$, $i = 1, \ldots, 4$, are known as the *Williamson matrices*. These are four symmetric type I binary matrices satisfying the equation (2.2).

When A has type (ksss) then the matrices ${A_1}^c, {A_2}^c R, {A_3}^c R, {A_4}^c R$ are good matrices. When A has type (kkss) or (kkks) then the matrices $({A_i}^c)$ are G-matrices or best matrices, respectively. For the general definition of good matrices, G-matrices and best matrices see [15].

The cyclic case, i.e., when $\mathcal{A}$ is a cyclic group, has been investigated most thoroughly. We refer to [11] for the up-to-date information on cyclic Williamson matrices, including the complete listing of all non-equivalent such matrices of odd order ≤ 59. See also the survey papers [19, 12]. For further information on the other three symmetry types of matrices the reader should consult the survey paper [15] and its references.

For any $A = (A_i) \in \mathcal{F}$, we can plug the matrices A_i^c into the Goethals–Seidel array to obtain a Hadamard matrix H of order $4n$. More precisely, we substitute the symbol R with the $n \times n$ type II matrix R defined above, and substitute the symbols U, X, Y, Z with the four type I matrices $A_1^c, A_2^c, A_3^c, A_4^c$ (in that order). If A has type (k$***$), i.e., A_1 is skew, then H will be a skew Hadamard matrix.

Apart from the basic case $\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{Z}_n$ we consider here also the case of non-cyclic elementary abelian groups in their incarnation as the additive group $(F_q, +)$ of a finite field F_q of order q. We refer to the latter type of SDSs as the *multicirculant SDSs*.

3. Known results: Cyclic SDSs

There are only two known infinite series of cyclic Williamson matrices. The first, due to Turyn [22], gives Williamson matrices of order $(q+1)/2$ where q is a prime power $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$. These matrices are listed on Jennifer Seberry's homepage [18] for orders ≤ 63. The second, due to Whiteman [24], gives Williamson matrices of order $p(p+1)/2$ where p is a prime $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$. There is also an infinite series of cyclic G-matrices constructed by Spence [20]. Their orders are $(q+1)/2$ where q is a prime power $\equiv 5 \pmod 8$. We are not aware of the existence of any infinite series of good or best matrices.

In Table 1 we summarize what is known about the existence of cyclic SDSs $A \in \mathcal{F}$ with specified symmetry (ssss), (ksss), (kkss) or (kkks) for small odd values of n (≤ 63). For the entry of Table 1 (and those of Table 2) marked with the symbol † see Section 5.

In the first three columns we list the feasible parameters n, (k_i), λ with $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq k_3 \geq k_4$ and $2k_1 < n$. Note that these conditions are not restrictive since we can permute the A_is and replace any A_i with its complement. As the row-sums a_i of the matrices ${A_i}^c$ are often used, we list them in the fourth column. By our choice of the k_i we have $a_i > 0$ for all i. For each of the above four symmetry types we give in the last four columns the number of known non-equivalent SDSs. If this number is written in bold type then an exhaustive search for these families has been carried out and a reference is provided. The sign $\times$

means that the parameter set is not compatible with the symmetry type of the column, and the blank entry means that the existence question remains unresolved. (The second example of G-matrices for $n = 41$ given in [7] is not valid.)

In the case of G-matrices constructed by Spence one has $k_1 = k_2 = (n-1)/2$. This determines uniquely k_3 and k_4 in the cases $n = 51, 55$ but not in the case $n = 63$. In the last case we had to construct explicitly the SDS by using linear recurrent sequences as explained in [20] and its references. Since this was quite involved computation, we sketch here some details.

We start with the finite field $F_q = \mathbf{Z}_5/(x^3 - 2x + 2)$ of order $q = 5^3 = 125$ and denote by a the image of the variable x. The polynomial x^3-2x+2 is primitive over $\mathbf{Z}_5$, i.e., a generates the multiplicative group F_q^*. We consider next the linear reccurence relation $ax_{i+1}+x_i+x_{i-1} = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots$, with initial values $x_0 = x_1 = 1$. One can verify that the infinite sequence $(x_0, x_1, x_2, \ldots)$ generated by the above relation has minimal period $q^2 - 1 = 15624$, i.e., it is an m-sequence in the terminology of [20]. The set of indexes $X = \{i : 0 \le i < q^2-1,\ x_i = 1\}$ is a cyclic relative difference set with parameters $(126, 124, 125, 1)$ using the definition in [14, 20]. By reducing these indexes modulo $4(q+1) = 504$, we obtain the cyclic relative difference set Y with parameters $(63, 8, 125, 31)$. By replacing Y with the translate $Y + 113 \subseteq \mathbf{Z}_{504}$, we obtain a Y which is fixed under multiplication by q:

$$\begin{aligned}
Y = \{&8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 53,\\
&54, 55, 59, 60, 62, 73, 80, 81, 83, 85, 91, 92, 95, 96, 98, 103, 104, 105,\\
&106, 109, 117, 119, 120, 122, 128, 130, 136, 146, 154, 176, 177, 183, 190,\\
&195, 198, 200, 204, 205, 210, 214, 220, 225, 226, 237, 249, 252, 253, 257,\\
&259, 265, 266, 270, 275, 277, 283, 284, 287, 295, 300, 304, 310, 313, 317,\\
&319, 322, 323, 328, 339, 342, 353, 359, 365, 367, 368, 373, 376, 377, 381,\\
&384, 393, 400, 405, 407, 408, 411, 412, 414, 415, 424, 425, 427, 434, 444,\\
&446, 453, 455, 460, 464, 467, 471, 475, 480, 486, 488, 490, 492, 496\}.
\end{aligned}$$

For $1 \le i \le 4$ let $Y_i = \{j \in Y : j \equiv i-1 \pmod 8\}$ and let $A_i = Y_i \pmod{63}$. The blocks A_1 and A_3 are symmetric while A_2 and A_4 are skew. Thus they are uniquely determined by the intersections

$A_i^* = A_i \cap \{0,1,\ldots,31\}$. Explicitly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1^* &= \{2,4,6,7,8,10,11,13,14,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,26,28,30\},\\
A_2^* &= \{5,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,15,17,18,19,20,23,24,26,28,31\},\\
A_3^* &= \{0,3,4,7,12,14,15,19,20,21,26,28,29,31\},\\
A_4^* &= \{1,2,3,6,7,8,11,12,16,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,31\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally we replace A_1 with its complement. After permuting the blocks, the new SDS has parameters $(63;31,31,27,25;51)$ and type (kkss).

Table 1: Cyclic SDSs with symmetry

n	(k_i)	λ	(a_i)	(ssss)	(ksss)	(kkss)	(kkks)
3	1,1,1,0	0	1,1,1,3	**1**,[1]	**1**,[13]	**1**,[7]	**1**,[8]
5	2,2,1,1	1	1,1,3,3	**1**,[1]	**1**,[13]	**1**,[7]	×
7	3,3,3,1	3	1,1,1,5	**1**,[1]	**1**,[13]	**1**,[7]	**1**,[8]
	3,2,2,2	2	1,3,3,3	**1**,[1]	**2**,[13]	×	×
9	4,4,3,2	4	1,1,3,5	**2**,[1]	**1**,[13]	**1**,[7]	×
	3,3,3,3	3	3,3,3,3	**1**,[1]	×	×	×
11	5,4,4,3	5	1,3,3,5	**1**,[1]	**3**,[21]	×	×
13	6,6,6,3	8	1,1,1,7	**1**,[1]	**2**,[13]	**0**,[7]	**2**,[8]
	6,6,4,4	7	1,1,5,5	**1**,[1]	**4**,[13]	**8**,[7]	×
	5,5,5,4	6	3,3,3,5	**2**,[1]	×	×	×
15	7,7,6,4	9	1,1,3,7	**3**,[1]	**7**,[13]	**32**,[7]	×
	7,6,5,5	8	1,3,5,5	**1**,[1]	**4**,[13]	×	×
17	8,7,7,5	10	1,3,3,7	**3**,[1]	**2**,[13]	×	×
	7,7,6,6	9	3,3,5,5	**1**,[1]	×	×	×
19	9,9,7,6	12	1,1,5,7	**3**,[1]	**5**,[13]	**9**,[7]	×
	8,8,8,6	11	3,3,3,7	**3**,[1]	×	×	×
	9,7,7,7	11	1,5,5,5	**0**,[1]	**3**,[13]	×	×
21	10,10,10,6	15	1,1,1,9	**1**,[1]	**4**,[13]	**23**,[7]	**21**,[8]
	10,9,8,7	13	1,3,5,7	**3**,[1]	**6**,[13]	×	×
	9,8,8,8	12	3,5,5,5	**3**,[1]	×	×	×
23	11,11,10,7	16	1,1,3,9	**0**,[1]	**6**,[21]	**16**,[7]	×
	10,10,9,8	14	3,3,5,7	**1**,[1]	×	×	×
25	12,11,11,8	17	1,3,3,9	**1**,[5]	**3**,[21]	×	×
	12,12,9,9	17	1,1,7,7	**3**,[5]	**0**,[21]	**13**,[7]	×
	12,10,10,9	16	1,5,5,7	**3**,[5]	**6**,[21]	×	×
	10,10,10,10	15	5,5,5,5	**3**,[5]	×	×	×
27	13,13,11,9	19	1,1,5,9	**2**,[16]	**6**,[21]	**20**,[7]	×
	12,12,12,9	18	3,3,3,9	**0**,[16]	×	×	×
	13,12,10,10	18	1,3,7,7	**3**,[16]	**6**,[21]	×	×
	12,11,11,10	17	3,5,5,7	**1**,[16]	×	×	×
29	14,13,12,10	20	1,3,5,9	**1**,[2]	**5**,[21]	×	×
	13,13,11,11	19	3,3,7,7	**0**,[2]	×	×	×
31	15,15,15,10	24	1,1,1,11	**0**,[2]	**2**,[21]	**8**,[7]	**8**,[8]
	14,14,13,11	21	3,3,5,9	**0**,[2]	×	×	×
	15,13,12,12	21	1,5,7,7	**1**,[2]	**1**,[21]	×	×
	13,13,13,12	20	5,5,5,7	**1**,[2]	×	×	×

Table 1 (continued)

n	(k_i)	λ	(a_i)	(ssss)	(ksss)	(kkss)	(kkks)
33	16,16,15,11	25	1,1,3,11	**1**,[3]	**6**,[9]	**9**,[7]	×
	16,16,13,12	24	1,1,7,9	**1**,[3]	**4**,[9]	**22**,[7]	×
	16,14,14,12	23	1,5,5,9	**2**,[3]	**5**,[9]	×	×
	15,14,13,13	22	3,5,7,7	**1**,[3]	×	×	×
35	17,16,16,12	26	1,3,3,11	**0**,[3]	**4**,[9]	×	×
	17,16,14,13	25	1,3,7,9	**0**,[3]	**2**,[9]	×	×
	16,15,15,13	24	3,5,5,9	**0**,[3]	×	×	×
37	18,18,16,13	28	1,1,5,11	**0**,[5]	**1**,[9]	5,[7],†	×
	17,17,17,13	27	3,3,3,11	**1**,[5]	×	×	×
	17,17,15,14	26	3,3,7,9	**1**,[5]	×	×	×
	18,15,15,15	26	1,7,7,7	**0**,[5]	**1**,[9]	×	×
	16,16,15,15	25	5,5,7,7	**2**,[5]	×	×	×
39	19,18,17,14	29	1,3,5,11	**0**,[3]	**3**,[9]	×	×
	19,17,16,15	28	1,5,7,9	**0**,[3]	**2**,[9]	×	×
	17,17,17,15	27	5,5,5,9	**1**,[3]	×	×	×
	18,16,16,16	27	3,7,7,7	**0**,[3]	×	×	×
41	19,19,18,15	30	3,3,5,11	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	20,20,16,16	31	1,1,9,9	**1**,[11]		1,[7]	×
	19,18,17,16	29	3,5,7,9	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
43	21,21,21,15	35	1,1,1,13	**0**,[11]			
	21,21,18,16	33	1,1,7,11	**0**,[11]			×
	21,19,19,16	32	1,5,5,11	**1**,[11]		×	×
	21,20,17,17	32	1,3,9,9	**0**,[11]		×	×
	19,18,18,18	30	5,7,7,7	**1**,[11]	×	×	×
45	22,22,21,16	36	1,1,3,13	**0**,[23]			×
	22,21,19,17	34	1,3,7,11	**0**,[23]	×	×	×
	21,20,20,17	33	3,5,5,11	**0**,[23]	×	×	×
	21,21,18,18	33	3,3,9,9	**0**,[23]	×	×	×
	22,19,19,18	33	1,7,7,9	**0**,[23]		×	×
	20,20,19,18	32	5,5,7,9	**1**,[23]	×	×	×
47	23,22,22,17	37	1,3,3,13	**0**,[11]		×	×
	22,22,20,18	35	3,3,7,11	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	23,21,19,19	35	1,5,9,9	**0**,[11]		×	×
	22,20,20,19	34	3,7,7,9	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
49	24,24,22,18	39	1,1,5,13	**0**,[11]			×
	23,23,23,18	38	3,3,3,13	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	24,22,21,19	37	1,5,7,11	**0**,[11]		×	×
	22,22,22,19	36	5,5,5,11	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	23,22,20,20	36	3,5,9,9	**1**,[11]	×	×	×
	21,21,21,21	35	7,7,7,7	**0**,[11]	×	×	×

Table 1 (continued)

n	(k_i)	λ	(a_i)	(ssss)	(ksss)	(kkss)	(kkks)
51	25,24,23,19	40	1,3,5,13	**0**,[23]		×	×
	25,25,21,20	40	1,1,9,11	**1**,[23]		1,[20]	×
	24,23,22,20	38	3,5,7,11	**1**,[23]	×	×	×
	23,22,22,21	37	5,7,7,9	**0**,[23]	×	×	×
53	25,25,24,20	41	3,3,5,13	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	26,25,22,21	41	1,3,9,11	**0**,[11]		×	×
	26,23,22,22	40	1,7,9,9	**0**,[11]		×	×
	24,24,22,22	39	5,5,9,9	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
55	27,27,24,21	44	1,1,7,13	**0**,[11]		1,[20]	×
	27,25,25,21	43	1,5,5,13	**0**,[11]		×	×
	26,26,23,22	42	3,3,9,11	**1**,[11]	×	×	×
	27,24,24,23	43	1,7,7,11	**0**,[11]		×	×
	25,25,24,22	41	5,5,7,11	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	26,24,23,23	41	3,7,9,9	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
57	28,28,28,21	48	1,1,1,15	**0**,[11]			
	28,27,25,22	45	1,3,7,13	**0**,[11]		×	×
	27,26,26,22	44	3,5,5,13	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	28,26,24,23	44	1,5,9,11	**0**,[11]		×	×
	27,25,25,23	44	3,7,7,11	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	25,25,25,24	42	7,7,7,9	**1**,[11]	×	×	×
59	29,29,28,22	49	1,1,3,15	**0**,[11]			×
	28,28,26,23	46	3,3,7,13	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	28,27,25,24	45	3,5,9,11	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
	27,26,25,25	44	5,7,9,9	**0**,[11]	×	×	×
61	30,29,29,23	50	1,3,3,15			×	×
	30,28,27,24	48	1,5,7,13			×	×
	28,28,28,24	47	5,5,5,13		×	×	×
	30,30,25,25	49	1,1,11,11	1,[22]			×
	28,27,27,25	46	5,7,7,11		×	×	×
	30,26,26,26	47	1,9,9,9			×	×
63	31,31,29,24	52	1,1,5,15				×
	30,30,30,24	51	3,3,3,15		×	×	×
	31,31,27,25	51	1,1,9,13			1,[20]	×
	30,29,28,25	49	3,5,7,13		×	×	×
	31,30,26,26	50	1,3,11,11	1,[22]		×	×
	31,28,27,26	49	1,7,9,11			×	×
	29,29,27,26	48	5,5,9,11		×	×	×
	30,27,27,27	48	3,9,9,9		×	×	×

4. Known results: Multicirculant SDSs

There is an infinite series of multicirculant Williamson matrices due to Xia and Liu [25]. It gives matrices of order q^2 where q is a prime power $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$. For such q they construct SDSs having symmetry type (ssss) and parameters

$$\left(q^2; \binom{q}{2}, \binom{q}{2}, \binom{q}{2}, \binom{q}{2}; q(q-2)\right).$$

There are only four proper odd prime powers: $3^2, 5^2, 3^3, 7^2$ in the range that we consider. If n is one of these powers then $4n-3$ is not a square. Thus, the symmetry type (kkks) cannot occur. Table 2 shows what is presently known about the existence of multicirculant SDSs for these four powers. It includes the four previously known isolated examples. The "No" entry means that we have carried out an exhaustive search and did not find any SDSs of that type.

Table 2: Multicirculant SDSs with symmetry

n	(k_i)	λ	(a_i)	(ssss)	(ksss)	(kkss)
3^2	4,4,3,2	4	1,1,3,5	No	No	No
	3,3,3,3	3	3,3,3,3	Yes [19]	$\times$	$\times$
5^2	12,11,11,8	17	1,3,3,9	Yes †	No	$\times$
	12,12,9,9	17	1,1,7,7	Yes †	No	Yes [4]
	12,10,10,9	16	1,5,5,7	No	No	$\times$
	10,10,10,10	15	5,5,5,5	Yes [19, 25]	$\times$	$\times$
3^3	13,13,11,9	19	1,1,5,9	No	No	No
	12,12,12,9	18	3,3,3,9	Yes †	$\times$	$\times$
	13,12,10,10	18	1,3,7,7	No	No	$\times$
	12,11,11,10	17	3,5,5,7	No	$\times$	$\times$
7^2	24,24,22,18	39	1,1,5,13			
	23,23,23,18	38	3,3,3,13		$\times$	$\times$
	24,22,21,19	37	1,5,7,11			$\times$
	22,22,22,19	36	5,5,5,11		$\times$	$\times$
	23,22,20,20	36	3,5,9,9		$\times$	$\times$
	21,21,21,21	35	7,7,7,7	Yes [26],†	$\times$	$\times$

5. New results

The new results of positive nature are presented in increasing order n of the additive abelian group $\mathcal{A}$ employed.

5.1. **Multicirculant Williamson matrices of order** 25**.** Let $F_{25} = \mathbf{Z}_5[x]/(x^2+2)$ be the finite field of order 25, and let us identify x with its image in F_{25}. Let

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_1' &= \{1, 2, x, 1+x, 2+x, 2+2x\}, \\
A_2' &= \{x, 1+x, 1-2x, 2\pm x\}, \\
A_3' &= \{1, x, 2x, 2+x, 1+2x\}, \\
A_4' &= \{1, 1\pm x, 2-2x\}, \\
B_1' &= \{1, 2, 1+x, 1-2x, 2+x, 2+2x\}, \\
B_2' &= \{1, 2, x, 2x, 1+x, 2+2x\}, \\
B_3' &= \{1, 2, 2-x, 2-2x\}, \\
B_4' &= \{1\pm x, 1+2x, 2+2x\}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The eight subsets

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= A_1' \cup (-A_1'), \quad A_2 = A_2' \cup \{0\} \cup (-A_2'), \\
A_3 &= A_3' \cup \{0\} \cup (-A_3'), \quad A_4 = A_4' \cup (-A_4'), \\
B_1 &= B_1' \cup (-B_1'), \quad B_2 = B_2' \cup (-B_2'), \\
B_3 &= B_3' \cup \{0\} \cup (-B_3'), \quad B_4 = B_4' \cup \{0\} \cup (-B_4')
\end{aligned}
$$

are obviously symmetric. One can easily verify that (A_i) and (B_i) are SDSs in $\mathcal{A} = (F_{25}, +)$. Their parameters are $(5^2; 12, 11, 11, 8; 17)$ and $(5^2; 12, 12, 9, 9; 17)$, respectively.

As far as we know, the existence of elementary abelian SDSs of type (ssss) and with the above parameters was not known previously. For the parameters $(5^2; 10, 10, 10, 10; 15)$ such SDS was constructed by A. Whiteman, see [19]. It turns out that his SDS is equivalent to one in the infinite series of M. Xia and G. Liu [25].

5.2. **Multicirculant Williamson matrices of order** 27**.** Let $F_{27} = \mathbf{Z}_3[x]/(x^3 - x + 1)$, a finite field of order 27, and let us identify x with its image. As far as we know, the existence of an elementary abelian SDS with parameters $(3^3; 12, 12, 12, 9; 18)$ and symmetry type (ssss) is not known. In the cyclic case it is known [15] that such SDS does not exist. We have constructed the following two non-equivalent examples of multicirculant SDSs with the above parameters and type.

Let us begin with the seven subsets

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1' &= \{1, x^2, 1+x^2, x \pm x^2, 1-x-x^2\},\\
A_2' &= \{1, 1+x^2, x \pm x^2, 1 \pm x - x^2\},\\
A_3' &= \{1, x, x^2, 1-x^2, x-x^2, 1+x-x^2\},\\
B_1' &= \{1, x, 1+x, x+x^2, 1 \pm x + x^2\},\\
B_2' &= \{x, x^2, 1+x, 1-x^2, x+x^2, 1+x-x^2\},\\
B_3' &= \{x, x^2, x-x^2, 1+x+x^2, x^2-x \pm 1\},\\
A_4' &= B_4' = \{1, x, 1-x^2, x-x^2\}
\end{aligned}$$

of $\mathcal{A} = (F_{27}, +)$. Each of the subsets

$$A_i = A_i' \cup (-A_i'), \quad B_i = B_i' \cup (-B_i'), \quad i = 1, 2, 3;$$

and also $A_4 = B_4 = A_4' \cup \{0\} \cup (-A_4')$ is symmetric. Moreover one can verify that each of the quadruples (A_i) and (B_i) is an SDS with the above parameters. Hence the corresponding multicirculant matrices, i.e., type 1 matrices, are Williamson matrices.

Let us prove that these two SDSs are not equivalent. Assume that $\varphi(B_i) = A_1 + a$ for some automorphism φ of $\mathcal{A}$, some $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, and some nonzero element $a \in \mathcal{A}$. Since $B_i = -B_i$ and $A_1 = -A_1$, we have

$$A_1 + a = \varphi(-B_i) = -\varphi(B_i) = -(A_1 + a) = A_1 - a,$$

and so $A_1 = A_1 - 2a = A_1 + a$. This means that A_1 is the union of four cosets of the subgroup $\{0, a, -a\}$. Consequently, a must occur exactly 12 times in the list of differences $x - y$ with $x, y \in A_1$. Since $a \neq 0$, a simple computation shows that this is not true. We now conclude that if our two SDSs are equivalent then there exists an automorphism φ of $\mathcal{A}$ and a permutation σ of $\{1, 2, 3\}$ such that $\varphi(A_i) = B_{\sigma(i)}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Since $|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3| = 4$ and $|B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3| = 2$, this is impossible. Hence the two SDSs are not equivalent.

5.3. **New G-matrices of order 37.** For $n = 37$ four non-equivalent SDSs of type (kkss) were found in [7]. (Their search in this case was not exhaustive.) We have constructed one such SDS in 1995 but were not able to include it in our paper [4] and so it remained unpublished. As it is not equivalent to the four SDSs just mentioned, we list it here:

$$\begin{aligned}
&(37; 18, 18, 16, 13; 28)\\
&\{2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 29, 30, 33, 36\},\\
&\{1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 34\},\\
&\{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36\},\\
&\{0, 3, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 34\}.
\end{aligned}$$

5.4. **A new skew Hadamard matrix of order** $4 \cdot 47$**.** We have constructed recently [6] SDSs with parameters $(47; 30, 22, 22; 39)$ and $(47; 21, 19, 19; 24)$ (two of each kind). By combining them with the skew cyclic $(47; 23; 11)$ difference set, we obtained SDSs with parameters $(47; 23, 30, 22, 22; 50)$ and $(47; 23, 21, 19, 19; 35)$. By replacing in the former the second set with its complement, the parameters become $(47; 23, 22, 22, 17; 37)$. All of these SDSs have symmetry type (k∗∗∗). Thus, by using the Goethals–Seidel array, they give four skew Hadamard matrices of order 188. We have now constructed an SDS with parameters $(47; 23, 21, 19, 19; 35)$ and type (ks∗∗). It gives a new skew Hadamard matrix of order 188. Here is this SDS:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,12,14,16,17,18,21,24,25,27,28,32,34,36,37,42\},\\
&\{0,6,8,10,11,14,17,18,19,21,23,24,26,28,29,30,33,36,37,39,41\},\\
&\{0,1,2,5,6,8,9,15,16,19,21,23,27,28,33,36,38,39,40\},\\
&\{0,2,3,4,7,8,9,10,12,18,21,23,24,25,26,30,34,35,44\}.
\end{aligned}$$

The first set is the $(47; 23; 11)$ skew difference set consisting of all nonzero squares in $\mathbf{Z}_{47}$.

5.5. **Multicirculant Williamson matrices of order** 49**.** According to [15] there are no cyclic SDSs of type (ssss) with the parameters $(7^2; 21, 21, 21, 21; 35)$. On the other hand, elementary abelian SDSs having the same type and parameters exist; an example due to R.M. Wilson is given in [26]. We have constructed another such SDS, not equivalent to Wilson's example.

Let $F_{49} = \mathbf{Z}_7[x]/(x^2 - 3)$ and let us identify x with its image in F_{49}. Our SDS consists of four symmetric blocks $A_i = A'_i \cup \{0\} \cup (-A'_i)$ in $\mathcal{A} = (F_{49}, +)$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
A'_1 &= \{1, 2, 2x, x + 2, 2x + 2, 2x - 1, 3x + 1, 3x - 2, 3x \pm 3\},\\
A'_2 &= \{2, x, 2x, x + 2, x - 1, x \pm 3, 2x + 3, 3x + 2, 3x + 3\},\\
A'_3 &= \{2, 2x, x + 1, x + 3, x - 2, 2x - 2, 2x \pm 3, 3x - 2, 3x - 3\},\\
A'_4 &= \{3, 3x, x + 2, x + 3, 2x + 1, 2x + 3, 3x - 1, 3x - 2, 3x \pm 3\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that $\{\pm 1, \pm 3x\}$ is the unique subgroup of order 4 in F^*_{49} and none of the A_i contains this subgroup. In Wilson's example one of the four blocks contains the subgroup of order 4. By using this fact and an argument from 5.2, it is easy to show that the two examples are not equivalent. Both examples give rise to multicirculant Williamson matrices of order 49.

5.6. **A new skew Hadamard matrix of order** $4 \cdot 61$**.** We have constructed a cyclic SDS (A_i) with parameters $(61; 30, 28, 27, 24; 48)$ and symmetry type (k∗∗s). The four blocks are:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_1 &= \{1, 6, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 35, 38, \\
&\quad 40, 42, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59\}, \\
A_2 &= \{0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, \\
&\quad 33, 34, 35, 39, 42, 47, 48, 58, 59, 60\}, \\
A_3 &= \{2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, \\
&\quad 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 58\}, \\
A_4 &= \{7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 41, \\
&\quad 43, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 54\}.
\end{aligned}$$

By using the Goethals–Seidel array, we obtain a new skew Hadamard matrix of order $4 \cdot 61$.

5.7. **A new skew Hadamard matrix of order** $4 \cdot 127$**.** We have constructed a cyclic SDS (A_i) with parameters $(127; 57, 57, 57; 76)$ and symmetry type (ks∗∗). As 127 is a prime, we have $\mathcal{A} = (\mathbf{Z}_{127}, +)$. Let $H = \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64\}$, the subgroup of $\mathbf{Z}_{127}^*$ of order 7. We enumerate its 18 cosets as α_i, $0 \le i \le 17$, such that $\alpha_{2i+1} = -1 \cdot \alpha_{2i}$, $0 \le i \le 8$. For even indexes we have

$$\begin{array}{lllll}
\alpha_0 = H, & \alpha_2 = 3H, & \alpha_4 = 5H, & \alpha_6 = 7H, & \alpha_8 = 9H, \\
\alpha_{10} = 11H, & \alpha_{12} = 13H, & \alpha_{14} = 19H, & \alpha_{16} = 21H. &
\end{array}$$

We use the index sets:

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= \{0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 16, 17\}, \\
J_2 &= \{4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16\}, \\
J_3 &= \{0, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16\}
\end{aligned}$$

to define the three blocks by

$$A_i = \{0\} \cup \bigcup_{k \in J_i} \alpha_k, \quad 1 \le i \le 3.$$

By combining this SDS with the classical Paley skew $(127; 63; 31)$ difference set, we obtain an SDS with parameters $(127; 63, 57, 57, 57; 107)$ and type (ks∗∗). By using the Goethals–Seidel array, it gives a new skew Hadamard matrix of order $4 \cdot 127$.

Note that the above SDS (A_1, A_2, A_3) is a difference family and so it gives a balanced incomplete block design (BIBD) with parameters $(v, k, \lambda) = (127, 57, 76)$.

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